Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every day, Sunday excepted, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 75 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. To all parts of the United States at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Friday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Front and Washington streets. Entrance on Washington.

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TILTON & McFARLAND'S CELEBRATED
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J. M. SHEPHERD,
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HAS RETURNED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER-VILLE, and will attend promptly to all collections entrusted to him.
Refers to A. King, John McCraken, A. D. Starr & Co., Portland. mh24tf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.
Collection paid to Collecting Dyes.
Refers to Wm. Allen, Portland; Wm. Logan & Co., John Anderson, Howard, Gosney & Co., Richards & McCraken, & Co., Victoria, V. I.—Goldstone & Bro., Smith & Co., Lewiston, I. T. Feb. 20, 1866. d6m

JOHN H. SPRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Yamhill counties. Office in Holman's Building, Front street, Portland, Oregon. dtf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT TO TRUST any person on my account, as I will pay no debts of my contracting after this date.
Portland, March 1, 1866. m3d3w* JOHN H. SPRAY.

The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The voters of the several counties of Oregon who have been and are in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the United States, against all opposition, are respectfully invited to hold Conventions according to the usual custom, for the election of Delegates to a Union State Convention, to be held at Corvallis on the 20th day of March, 1866, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Member of Congress, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and State Printer. We respectfully recommend the holding of County Conventions throughout the State on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866, at which time Delegates to the State Convention can be selected. It is also recommended that the precinct meetings be held on Saturday, the 10th day of March. Delegates to the State Convention from each Judicial District, assembled at the time of holding said Convention, will nominate candidates for Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, where vacancies exist.

The several counties are entitled to send Delegates to the State Convention as follows:

Baker	4	Lane	7
Benton	4	Linn	10
Clackamas	7	Marion	14
Clatsop	2	Multnomah	13
Coos	1	Polk	6
Curry	1	Tillamook	3
Columbia	1	Umatilla	5
Douglas	7	Union	5
Grant	5	Washington	3
Jackson	6	Wasco	11
Josephine	2	Yamhill	5
Total			122

I. R. MOORES,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.
W. C. WATSON, Secretary.

The Position of Congress.

There is a paper published at Salem which is known throughout the State as the organ of a few beggarly placemen, and seedy politicians, and which is guided by no motive except that of self worship, and this whether it is here be right or wrong. There are none but who must have observed that for months that journal has dared to have no opinions of its own. It has been on every side of every question that has arisen, and as often as its inconsistency has been exposed, and its editor mortified by his folly, it has placed, or attempted to place itself right on the record by leaping from its absurd position to that held by the President of the United States. When any question has been discussed in advance of the delivery of the President's opinion in relation to it, the journal, under consideration has invariably veered instantly down from its position the moment it discovered that the person who is the object of its worship did not agree with the sentiments it had expressed. Its conductors have always been, and are still, actuated by a horde if not insatiable, yet vain to keep forever pace with the President, regardless of the danger that attends a road which is often run at breathless and perilous speed. To illustrate by examples, we may mention its course on the questions of nationality and negro suffrage. It went entirely astray in the first of these questions, stopping from the Alps in its devious course to intrench itself in some fixed position, but as often abandoning it and maintaining its tortuous march. At last having upon hopelessly lost in the perplexing labyrinth of its own ignorance and folly, it gave up the task, and from every position it had taken and every assertion in springing to the side of Johnson and the Secretary of the Treasury. Its view in relation to negro suffrage was very similar. Standing on philosophic (?) ground, it saw in the history of [illegible] ultimate disfranchisement of the blacks. But finding that the privileged leader, the President, was in favor of admitted rights, and that he had said to a colored delegation that this was "their country as much as anybody's country," it hastened to cast its own [illegible] opinion as its [illegible] pointed to as the only one [illegible] thority. His absolute infallibility is the fundamental and only doctrine in the creed of the politicians' journal. No arrogant [illegible] has ever [illegible] in the divinity and religion of his prophet than that paper has in the [illegible] whom it takes as its guide. The President has lately changed his views on negro suffrage, and is now opposed to any extension of the elective franchise; hence we suppose his worshipper and defender at Salem will soon stamp what it says on this subject a few [illegible] ago. Now, we have no objection whatever to the [illegible] journal in taking this [illegible]. It is welcome to exercise itself, to throw somersaults in its [illegible] to play the clown to the caprices of a new [illegible] to worship; but when it wishes just about for [illegible] to have opinions of their own, and for having the [illegible] to question the infallibility of one who is but human, we beg leave to interpose an earnest objection. We question the right of no one to let others think for him, or to be as absurd, and inconsistent as he pleases; but an equal right he longs to all, who will use it to take an independent course, and be governed by their own convictions of right and duty.

We shall not [illegible] to fight the politicians' organ with its own favorite weapons of low scurrility, vile personal abuse, and vulgar epithets. In the contest and facile use of its peculiar dialect, it will, doubtless, have no equal. Where could Thersites find a peer?

The Salem paper is indignant how [illegible] the Legislatures of the loyal States and nine-tenths of the loyal people of the country ventured to question the perfect wisdom of the President's policy. We do not differ with him in the slightest particular. We have stood up for the President and we will ever disapprove any part of his policy, and if [illegible] would [illegible] any way be not strictly in harmony with his individual opinions. It is wrong to insinuate, that Congress or the people should have a voice in settling the questions growing out of the late civil war. The business of the Executive is not merely to enforce the laws, but also to make them. Congress has nothing to do except to admit the delegations elected under the regime the President has established. This done, the work of reconstruction will be brought complete. It will not do for Congress to stop and inquire whether the revolted States are in a condition to be restored to all their rights. It is unconstitutional to impose any check on such a case, or to provide for the protection of the friendless freedmen. Congress is guilty of usurpation because it insists on measures calculated to give security to all parts of the country. The President must be sustained right or wrong, and Congress and the people must not question his unbounded wisdom.

This is the doctrine of the Federal organ. It is not the doctrine of the Union party. That party will continue to [illegible] the President when, in its judgment, he is right, but it will not go with him when [illegible] he is wrong.

There is a persistent effort on the part of the Salem paper to mislead its readers as to the cause of the difference between Congress and the President. It reiterates its former assertion that Congress holds that the revolted States are out of the Union. We showed last week that this is false. What Stevens said in his late speech that "they must come in as new States or remain as conquered provinces," he disclaimed the right to speak for any one but himself. He took especial pains to declare that he was not speaking for Congress or the Union party. He merely declared his own sentiments, and was alone responsible for his opinions. Congress never concurred in his views and has never declared the Southern States out of the Union.

Both Houses have lately adopted a resolution to the effect that "no Senators or Representatives shall be admitted from the States lately in insurrection until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation." This resolution says nothing about the *admission of States*. It does not declare that any States are out of the Union. It simply says that members from no one of the eleven rebellious States shall be received into either House until Congress shall consent—not to the admission of the *States into the Union*—but to the admission of such members to seats in its halls. The House Committee on Reconstruction has very lately recommended that the Tennessee delegation be admitted, and it is announced that in pursuance of the resolution above quoted, they will soon be declared entitled to their seats. Not a word is said about admitting the *States* into the Union. The assumption, then, is false that Congress has taken the ground that the States are out of the Union and "must come in as new States or remain as conquered provinces."

Still another point. Senator Sherman in a late speech advises all members who may hold the doctrine of "dead States" to give it up, and not proceed further on the theory that the eleven States are out of the Union. This good advice was intended for the few who like Sumner and Stevens have stood out for that idea from the first. Sherman himself never was a believer in that inane doctrine. Subsequently to this speech, we find him voting for the resolution not to admit the Southern members until their States shall have been declared entitled to representation. After having protested against the doctrine that those States were out of the Union, would Senator Sherman stultify himself by voting for a resolution based on the theory that they *were out*? Did not Senator Sherman know the nature of the resolution he was voting for? The truth is the joint resolution not to admit the Southern members for the present, had no reference to the status of States. Congress does not claim that the States are out of the Union.

Where then was the cause of dispute? It lay in the assumption of the President that Congress could not legislate for the eleven States while they remained unrepresented, and in the earnest, persistent determination of the Executive to have the Southern members immediately admitted. The feeling on the subject was intensified by a speech from the President which no right-minded person can read without the deepest mortification. The whole country sustained Congress in its resolution not to admit the rebellious members of the Southern delegations, and the President seeing the determination of the people, took early occasion to declare that he did not wish *disloyal* men to obtain seats in Congress. All Southern members who can take the test oath will no doubt soon be admitted; but the President will not soon see the admission of those who have been pardoned by him in conformity with, and as a part of his plan of speedy reconstruction.

In the Depths of Doubt.

The Upper Little autocrat of the Democracy is in a lamentable quandary—can't tell whether to admit President Johnson to full fellowship with the Democratic crew or to spurn him. In view of the vote and his speech to the Washington mob, Jimmy thinks the *ens* can be accepted, though parliament the man. In view of Johnson's subsequent explanations to Cox, the former hard opinions of the armed Secession of the South, and the fact that he don't yet restore white corpse, nor above the military rule over some of Jimmy's colleagues, Jimmy thinks he can endorse neither the man or his acts. In view of Avery's twenty dollar pieces, Jimmy thinks it is policy to steer just as near between endorsement and condemnation as the nature of the case will admit, and wait for something to turn up. Just at present, Jimmy is sorely puzzled to guess what is coming next. While the frail bark of Democracy, "eternal principles," among the reefs and breakers of doubt, Jimmy thinks it means to take on a pilot who has not been all the time a consistent and honorable pirate, in the Confederate service. Johnson has not the necessary credentials and after all, Jimmy don't know but that he would just as soon wreck the Confederate craft, freight, crew and all, as to steer them out of the breakers. Poor Jimmy sees the necessity of very soon coming to a decision, while the danger of deciding wrongly is so imminent that Jimmy is in such perplexity as is pitiable to look upon. A decision too soon, may thump his craft into splinters upon the nearest rock, while a decision too late may engulph it beneath the breakers that come roaring and surging on in the distance. While Jimmy is in doubt whether to steer this way or that or to take on a pilot or reject one, he is freshly alarmed lest some of his subordinates among the crew, may seize the helm or invite Johnson on board and thus precipitate all the dangers he fears. To forestall such indiscretion, Jimmy has issued instructions to the crew, enjoining strict subordination and profound silence. Not a man is to say a word above his breath, for or against Johnson, until the commander and his officers have, in solemn council, determined upon his worthiness. Take the situation as he will, Jimmy finds the perplexities more numerous and ugly than he ever found in engineering his famous porcine exhibition, or in procuring spotless dickies.

State Items.

The *Mountaineer* says business in the Dalles is beginning to stir and the spring trade is about fairly to open. Several parties are engaged in forwarding goods to Wallula for the Montana mines. Several trains have also been started for Canyon City and the Middle Fork country. The retail trade is much better than for many months.

Mr. James Walker, late partner of Mr. Waldron, will, in a few days, start a train of twenty-eight animals, loaded for the Blackfoot mines.

The cars on the Dalles and Celilo railroad, though making two or three trips daily, are unable to transport all the freight offering for the upper country.

A gentleman who has lately passed through the upper part of the valley, says that in several of the neighborhoods, he heard complaints of the loss of cattle, from the effects of the hard winter and lack of sufficient feed.

The *Courier* man has his threshing machine to rights and is ready to thresh out the grain. The *Courier* man has rit sum onto that interestin and okalpin subjeck. Which the sum it is we follers, and loomious:

The latest literary "curiosity" we notice, is "moribund." Now in our simplicity, we would have been quite content with the use of the imperfect participle "expiring" or the qualifying adjective "dead." Then *all* could have "subbed." Moribund! Ugh!

2 b kontinued in the neckst ishue.

The appointment of delegates in the Confederate Convention of Benton county, gives over one-third to the Soap Creek and Long Tom Confederacy. There is very little chance for a "Jonson" demonstration in Benton, especially since Jimmy sent them orders not to endorse anybody or anything, in precinct or county conventions, but leave that matter to the Autocrat and his associates in the Confederate *State* Convention.

Our principles are firmly established and thoroughly understood.—*O'Meara's Jimmyorat.*

A slight mistake there, Jimmy. Your principles were completely overturned by the result of the rebellion—but they *are* thoroughly understood and thoroughly dead and damned.

From Gay to Grave.—The Red Bluff *Independent* says they are going to give a ball, down there, to raise funds to fix up their graveyard. Rather an original expedient, but we suggest it as a good one for the Confederate State Convention to put in practice.

Altering the Constitution.—In his farewell address Washington says: "The basis of our political system, is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government."

Idaho News.

We make the following extracts from a letter to the *Mountaineer*, dated Boise City, February 25, 1866:

The number of mills running at Rocky Bar, on Bear creek, is three; Wilson Waddingham & Co., ten stamps; Idaho Company, ten stamps; Pittsburg Gold & Silver Mining Company, ten stamps; and on Red Warrior, one and a half miles from Rocky Bar, the Victor Gold & Silver Mining Company, fifteen stamps; Bunson, Harris & Co.'s mill, ten stamps. The week before last, the latter after six days' run, crushing rock from the Wide West lode, cleaned up over one hundred pounds of gold, (after retorted,) worth, say, in cash, $16,500. Wilson Waddingham is crushing rock from Confederate Star lode, and is making almost as well. The Idaho Company have a fine lode also, and probably take out an average of $6,000 a week, while their returns have been as high as $14,000 in a single week. The Pittsburg Company are also crushing Confederate Star rock, and doing well. The Victor Company keep their business very close, and all we can learn is that the mill is paying well. The Yuba District is eighteen miles north-east of Rocky Bar, and there the ledges are astonishing, and it is likely to produce a smile of skepticism, and a doubt of my credibility were I to tell the whole truth. Still I make not the slightest exaggeration, and do not, in fact, go nearly as large when I mention the Leonora, nine feet wide, and very rich in free gold; Willamette, ten feet wide, gold and silver; Silver Tide, twelve or fourteen feet; Atlanta, ten to fifteen feet; Cleopatra, another splendid lead; Minerva, and dozens of others. Some, there, represent ledges as being thirty or forty feet wide, but I do not of my own knowledge know such to be the fact. Dudley Hoyt is reported to have struck a splendid thing in the shape of quartz in Yuba. I have seen assays of rock from Yuba from $17 to $2,000 to the ton in gold, besides paying quantities of silver.

About Indian Difficulties.

The miners in Owyhee, and the ranchmen, are now in continual danger, and the travelers on the roads are at all times exposed to those savages. What do treaties, and hundreds and thousands of dollars amount to these red fiends? They are worse than useless, and only serve to help them to good outfits to fight the whites. The true mode is that adopted by our neighbors on British territory. They treat Indians as subjects to Queen Victoria, and so long as they behave themselves, treat them well, (but never give them annuities,) claim the soil as the prerogative of the crown, and then when the Indian breaks the law, the whole power of the government of the colony is used to arrest and punish the culprit. I could site numerous instances of this, and will refer you to the order of the *Theis* in 1850, the *Trimountain* in 1856, and others before and since those dates.

Snow Disappearing—A New Discovery.

The weather here is splendid, and dust is in our streets, but Rocky Bar is covered with about six feet of snow, and Owyhee is the same. In the Boise Basin the snow is fast disappearing, and the miners are commencing operations.

There is talk that a ledge having every appearance of a silver-bearing ledge has been found within the last few days about six miles from this place.

Markets in Alturas.

A correspondent of the *Statesman* of the 27th ult., furnishes the following:

Provisions are abundant in market. Some scarcity of candles and kerosene oil. Flour is selling at $36 awt.; beans, 35 cts.; butter, $1 25; sugar, 60@65 cts.; dried apples, 45@50 cts.; potatoes, 25@30 cts.; vegetables, 20 cts.; tobacco, $2; coffee, 65@70 cts.; tea, $2 50 to $3.

Supplies to Volunteers.

The *Statesman* gives an account of an enthusiastic war meeting on the 26th ult., at which the following supplies for the volunteers were subscribed:

Cash, $600; legal tenders $500; thirty-nine sacks of flour, valued at $420; merchandize, $245; blacksmithing subscribed, $40; one rifle, $25; besides from the people of the valley in cash and merchandize, $300. Total, $2,130. The committee to procure horses reported ten horses, valued at $800, and that they have procured the services of a pack train and three men to pack provisions for the volunteers on easy terms. Grand total, $2,930.

The committee further report that there are several persons whose names are not on subscription papers, from whom they can get at least to the aggregate three hundred dollars. Thus placing the matter of mounting and furnishing supplies for twenty-five men beyond a doubt. In addition to the above figures, the proceeds from the theatre, amounting to $576, may be added.

Montana News.

The subjoined items are from the *Radiator* of Jan. 27th:

Merchants were receiving Treasury Notes at 75 cents in lieu of dust. They were being purchased for dust at 80 and selling at 85 cents.

Wholesale rates—Flour—St. Louis, 25@30 cts.; Salt Lake, 25@26 cts.; Bacon, 64@65 cts; Hams, 52@55 cts.; Lard, small cans, 65 cts.; Candles, 60@65 cts.; Sugar, 50@55 cts.; Coffee, $1 05@$1 07; Tea, $2 70@$3 00; Tobacco, ordinary, $3 50@$3 75—other brands, $4 00@$4 50; Butter, $1 20@$1 80; Beans, 14 cents.

The Virginia *Post* reports the snow in the Blackfoot country to be four and one half feet deep.

S. M. Irwin and wife have commenced performances at Virginia. Billy Sheppard is also there. Theatres at Virginia and Helena are operating. Five churches are also established in Virginia.

The Masonic fraternity has organized a Grand Lodge for Montana Territory.

The cost of the city government of Virginia is $14,000 per annum.

The mantle of Chief Magistracy fell upon the shoulders of Andrew Jackson. Under his administration, the huge monopoly of the United States Bank was crushed and South Carolina secession was "subjugated" without the loss of one man or the firing of a gun.—*Review.*

The mantle of Chief Magistracy fell upon the shoulders of James Buchanan. Under his *Democratic* administration, South Carolina secession was revived and carefully nurtured by Government patronage, till the enormous sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives and almost countless treasure, was required to "subjugate" it. Democracy *then* was quite as different from Democracy *now*, as loyalty is from treason. The measure of impudence sublimated, is filled when men who justify the treason of Jeff Davis, affect to admire the loyalty of Jackson.

Another False Statement.—The Federal organ says the *State Journal* sustains the President against Congress. This is the way in which the *Journal* does it:

Congress refuses by a vote of 108, the full Union strength of the lower House, against 37 Copperheads, to admit, "unwashed traitors," who, according to that Constitution which the President talks so fluently about maintaining, ought to be arrested, tried and executed on the scaffold for "levying war against the United States," instead of being admitted into Congress. On this point the loyal masses are unquestionably with Congress, but that is no reason why they should quarrel with the President so long as he adheres to the fundamental principles upon which he was elected.

One of our Copperhead entrepreneurs, pleading for the life of Jeff Davis, says: "Three minutes may end that life upon the scaffold, but all the centuries to come cannot undo the deed."

We think if the deed worrooned done, the greater part of those who have received wounds or lost friends as the result of his crimes, would not be so particularly anxious to have the deed undone. The most of them would be likely to think that "three minutes" about as profitably spent as any they can remember.

The *Alta* of the 24th ult., says Edward Conway, who has charge of the British Columbia division of the Russian American Telegraph expedition, arrived yesterday on the steamer *Pacific*. Mr. Conway has penetrated to 57° north latitude and built 480 miles of line during the past season, commencing at New Westminster on Fraser river. Mr. Conway left a party to continue explorations during the winter, pushing as far north as possible. Everything thus far shadows forth the most favorable results for the success of the telegraph line.

Every plain girl has one consolation. If she is not a *pretty* young lady, she will, if she lives, be a *pretty old one.*

MARRIED;

At the residence of the bride's father, March 1st, 1866, by J. C. Snodgrass, J. P., Mr. Thomas J. Lacy to Miss Eliza A. Purdy, all of Linn county, Oregon.

In Hillsboro, Washington county, March 5th, 1866, by W. R. Chatfield, J. P., Mr. Noah Mull to Mrs. Sarah Jane Willoughby, all of Washington county, Oregon.

At Vancouver, W. T., March 7, 1866, by J. F. Smith, City Recorder, Garnett Tuck and Martha N. Tiebe, both of Marion county, Oregon.

Don't Believe This.—If any one tell you that they know a better remedy for Coughs and colds than the Genuine Hall's Pulmonary Balsam, don't believe it. There is no better remedy, as any one who has ever used it can testify.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Price of Leather REDUCED!

We are now selling the best brands of Santa Cruz Sole Leather at 35 cents per pound; Oregon Sole Leather at 28 to 30 cents per pound. We have in Store a large invoice of French Kip and Calf Skins. 40 doz. Oregon Kip and Calf Skins.

WIEDING & STROWBRIDGE,
No. 125 Front Street.
mch9d2ptf

Furs, Wool and Hides.

The highest cash price paid for Furs, Wool and Hides, at

McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.'S.
mch9d3m

C. W. COOL, DENTIST,

Office—In Carter's Building, (near Post Office),
Front Street, Portland.

Those who desire first-class work done are particularly requested to give him a call.

All Operations Warranted Not to be Excelled by any Operator on the Pacific Coast.

All Work will be done at New York Prices.

March 1st, 1866. dtf

For Eugene City!

The Independent Steamer

ECHO!

Will leave Canemah for Eugene City and intermediate points

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1866.

ALEX. P. ANKENY,
Portland, March 7th, 1866. dtd

NOTICE.

From and after this date Steamer Echo will transport Freight as follows:

From Portland to Peoria.....65 per bm.
" " " Harrisburg.....5 " "
" " " Eugene City.....8 " "

Down Freight same as up. Steamer ALERT will Receipt for Freight in Portland.

ALEX. P. ANKENY,
Portland, Jan. 31, 1866. dtf

Cumberland Coal!

The undersigned have just received Direct from New York ex Bark Alquata,

80 TONS CUMBERLAND COAL,

and will be constantly supplied with the article during the season. For sale in quantities to suit by

JACOB UNDERHILL & CO.
mch7d2tf No. 100 Front street, Portland.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

FOR

SHERIFF OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

At the ensuing June Election,

T. W. DAVIS.
feb23d2tf

Lost.

A POCKET-BOOK, GRAY COLORED, CONTAINING Seventy-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents in Coin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
mar7-3t

Wanted.

By subscriber—20 good seamstresses, to work in the CLOTHING FACTORY, at Oregon City.

Oregon City, March 7, 1866. C. M. KELSEY.
dtm

Notice.

If Wilhelm Hielscher, from Liegnitz, Prussia, will write with his Brother Julius Hielscher, or K. Klentz, Sacramento, California, he will hear something to his advantage.
mch7d3t

For Sale.

A good business, besides a dwelling house, Cheap for Cash. Inquire at
mch6d3t* THIS OFFICE.

Wanted.

COUNTY ORDERS TAKEN AT PAR

For Boots and Shoes

AT A. D. SHELBY'S.
mch8 dtf

Fresh Oysters!

A VERY FINE LOT OF

FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!

Just arrived and for sale at
feb28d1f THE GEM.

43 SETS BLACKSMITH TOOLS.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

STIFF AND SPRING JOINT MINING SHOVELS.
For sale at E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.'S.

PUTNAM & CO.'S HORSE NAILS—6 d to 10 d.
For sale at E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.'S.

250 KEGS CUT NAILS—3 d to 60 d.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

GARDEN HOES AND RAKES.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

EUREKA EXTRA PICK & AXE HANDLES.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE in the State.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

NORWAY, SWEDES, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON. For sale at REDUCED RATES by
E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, BLISTER, TOE-CORK AND SPRING STEEL, for sale by
mch7dawlm E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

20,000 LBS. IRON AXLES at 10c lb.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

WAGON, CARRIAGE & SEAT SPRINGS.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

100 KEGS WROUGHT BOAT SPIKES—3 to 8 in.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

20,000 LBS. MANILLA ROPE—¾ to 2 inch diameter.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

UPRIGHT AND CIRCULAR MILL SAWS.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

CROSS CUT SAWS—SPEAR & JACKSON'S, TUTTLE'S PATENT, and other brands—2 to 8 ft.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

Found.

On Tuesday, March 6th, a quantity of "Greenbacks," near the Harrison Street Public School, which the loser can have by calling on R. K. WARREN, at his room, on Madison street, between Front and First.

The claimant must specify the amount lost, the size of each note, and pay for this advertisement before receiving the money.
mar7-6t

PAINTING, Papering, Graining, HOUSE PAINTING,

Plain and Decorated Paper Hanging,

GLAZING AND GRAINING,

Every Description of SIGN & ORNAMENTAL WORK,

Gilding on Glass, &c., &c.,

WALL PAINTING, WHITENING, OR COLORING any Shade or Tint, and all else pertaining to the trade attended to promptly under our immediate supervision, in a first-class manner. Terms Reasonable.

MILLS & THOMAS,
27 Stark Street, opposite the Theatre,
mch2d1tf Portland, Oregon.

L. S. SCOTT.....S. STANDENMOUNT.

SCOTT & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

114 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Have just opened a new and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Goods by the Package, for Cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Orders Promptly Filled.
Portland, March 2d, 1866. d2p1f

R. H. LAW,

General Commission Merchant,

Importer and Dealer in

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,

OAK, ASH AND HICKORY PLANK,

HICKORY AXLES—3x4 to 7x8;
OAK AND ELM HUBS—4x6 to 16x22;
HICKORY & ASH RIMS—1¼ to 2½;
BUGGY & EXPRESS SHAFTS—Finished and Unfinished;
BUGGY & EXPRESS POLES—Finished and unfinished;
BOWS, HEWED TONGUES;
SAWED FELLOES—1½ to 4 inch;
SINGLE TREES;
NECK YOKES;
PLOUGH HANDLES & BEAMS;
OAK & HICKORY SCANTLING;

WHITE WOOD.

Orders for
THIMBLE SKEINS;
IRON AXLES;
BOLTS;
SEAT SPRINGS,
BUGGY SPRINGS;
BOXES, &c., &c.,

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, at
mch16d1m2p 25 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB UNDERHILL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

IRON and STEEL,

CUMBERLAND COAL,

Blacksmith's Tools,

DOBBINS' N. Y. HAND MADE HORSE RAILS;

ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE,

IRON & STEEL

FOR SALE AT REDUCED RATES.

JACOB UNDERHILL & CO.
mch16d2ptf No. 100 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

FLANDERS & FELTON,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WALLULA, W. T.

Personal attention given to receiving and Forwarding Goods to all parts of the Mines in Washington and Idaho Territories; also to the Black Rock Mines. Freights paid and Goods Stored on consignments made to us.

All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.

☞ Mark Goods care of F. & F., Wallula.

FLANDERS & FELTON

Have on hand and keep for sale a Large and Complete assortment of
feb22 Groceries and Liquors. dtf

WINES! WINES! WINES!

H. SAXER,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN THE MOST CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES!

APPLY AT THE

CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!!

NO. 80 FIRST STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF

CALIFORNIA WINES,
RHINE WINES,
FRENCH WINES.

Dealers and Consumers will do well to examine and price this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Portland, January 1, 1866. dtf

J. M. FOX,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS!

127 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.
(Opposite the O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.)
Office for sale.

Fine French Brandies,
Standard Brands American Whiskies,
Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
Holland Gin,
Fine Old Tom,
Jamaica Rum,
PORT, SHERRY and CLARET WINES,
Also, a full Assortment of
Cordials and Liqueurs,
Which are offered to the trade on reasonable terms.

June 9, 1865. dtf J. M. FOX.

HURGREN & SHINDLER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

HAVE NOW ON HAND

A FINE STOCK,

PERSONALLY SELECTED

IN

EASTERN MARKETS.

Receiving our goods directly from Eastern manufacturers, will enable us, we hope, to give satisfaction to our Patrons.

A large lot of SANDWICH ISLAND SALT, ex Bark *Eldridge*, just received.
mch16d1

SALES-ROOM—97 First Street.
FACTORY—166 First Street Portland, Oregon.

FEED, FEED.

BRAN,

SHORTS,

GRAIN

AND

FEED

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE BY

R. H. LAW,

No. 25 Front Street, opposite O. S. N. Co.'s Warehouse, Portland.
dec29d90d2p

Lost.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Certificate of Deposit, No. 3,100, dated Feb. 14, 1866, for $500, payable to C. L. HIBBARD

The above Certificate was in a Pocket Book containing no other valuable papers, and was lost on the 5th inst., on Lewis River, Washington Territory.

The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at THIS OFFICE, or with MR. KINDER, Lewis River.
mch12dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing at Umatilla, under the firm name of I. W. CASE & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the 1st instant.

ASA & J. B. HARKER, having purchased the interest of I. W. CASE, will continue the business at the old stand under the name of HARKER BROTHERS.

All accounts due the late firm must be paid to them, who will settle all claims against said firm.

mch 2dtf I. W. CASE,
ASA HARKER,
Umatilla, Oregon, March 2, 1866. J. B. HARKER.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

KILBOURN & CO.,

AUCTION Sales,

No. 96 Front Street,

WILL ATTEND TO THE SELLING AT AUCTION OF Merchandize, Real Estate, Furniture, Stocks, &c., &c.

Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays & Fridays.

OUT-DOOR AND SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the City.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Portland. J. L. GUMBINNER, San Francisco.
aug2d1f

REGULAR SALE

THIS DAY,

Friday, March 9th,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

New & Second-Hand

FURNITURE!

Consisting of

Dining-Room,

Parlor, and

CHAMBER Sets,

Carpets, Stoves, &c.

ALSO:

SADDLES, BRIDLES, APARAJOES;
ONE SET DOUBLE HARNESS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE;
FANCY GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

PORTL'ND HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Will be given at the

LINCOLN HOUSE,

On the

17th of March, 1866,

Committee of Arrangements.

W. P. BURKE, E. CAHALIN,
B. BARRY, J. SWEENEY,
P. B. SINNOTT, C. CROUCH.

Reception Committee.

W. P. BURKE, A. McTAGUE,
P. B. SINNOTT,

Floor Managers.

M. O'CONNOR, P. J. MARTIN,
P. CAHILL, M. GILMARTIN.

MUSIC by the Regimental Band of the 14th United States Infantry, Professor G. T. Atkins, Conductor.

D. BARRY, Secretary. W. P. BURKE, President.
feb24d

THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New York,

HAVE ESTABLISHED

AN AGENCY FOR OREGON

IN THIS CITY.

Apply to

DAVID E. SWAN,
General Agent,
Corner of Third and Morrison Streets.

Or to W. CHENEY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
feb17d1m 93 Front Street, (up stairs.)

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,

GRANDALL & OWLE,

Importers of

LAMPS, OILS, LAMP STOCK

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,

No. 98 Front St., Portland.

and 414 Front street, San Francisco.
nov25-d1tf

R. G. SNEATH, WHOLESALE GROCER,

[illegible] Street,

(Opposite O. S. N. Co.'s Wharf,)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Goods by the Package

FOR CASH AT

San Francisco Prices and Freight.

☞ Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.

Portland, March 20, 1865. dtf

E. G. TRACY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO TRACY & KING,)

ASSAYERS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Highest Price Paid for

GOLD DUST, LEGAL TENDER, &C.

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

OFFICE—[illegible] Front st., between Morrison and Yamhill.
ap11d1tf

R. HENDRIE,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WINES!

BRANDIES AND LIQUORS,

91 Front Street,

m17 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

H. GUIDO CROS,

Graduate of Pixel's Conservatoire of Music, San Francisco,

AND LATE PIANIST AT MAQUERT'S THEATRES,

for the past three years, takes pleasure in announcing to the public of Portland, and vicinity, that he has secured the LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HALL above E. G. Randall's Music Store on First street, corner of Alder, where he will receive pupils for tuition on the PIANO, VIOLIN, ORGAN and HARMONY by the thorough system practiced in the above Celebrated Academy.

☞ Orders for the MECHANIC'S BRASS & STRING BAND left here.
fy1d1tf

QUICKSILVER!

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR SALE OF

NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER!

WILL SELL FOR CASH

UNPAPER than it can be Purchased Elsewhere.

SMITH & DAVIS,
Portland, May 30, 1865.—dtf 71 Front Street.

J. M'HENRY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, PLATED WARE, &C,

NO. 98 FRONT STREET,

feb9 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

Western Hotel,

Corner of Morrison and First streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

S. D. SMITH.....Proprietor.

This House has recently been extensively enlarged.

Rooms Handsomely and Newly Furnished.

A Baggage Wagon will be at the Steamers to bring baggage to the House Free of Charge.
feb20d3p1f

AUCTION!

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTION

Corner of Front and [illegible]

AUCTION Sales

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, MERCHANDISE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale Days—Wednesday and [illegible]

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON.

At Private Sale

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and [illegible]
do SQUARE & OCTAGON
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS,
SCREWS, KEY-PANS, [illegible]

ALSO:

Large assortment of GROCERIES,
A. B. RICHARDSON.

REGULAR SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE,

FURNITURE,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

&c., &c.

SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

at 10 o'clock A. M.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS 1 and 2 in BLOCK 98, [illegible]
together with COMFORTABLE DWELLING.
TITLE PERFECT; TERMS [illegible]

ALSO:

Dining-Room,
Bed-Room,
And
Furnishing

ALSO:

GROCERIES,

750 boxes C. C. SOAP,
800 boxes CANDLES,
70 bbls. PEANUTS,

ALSO:

40 cases GREEN TEA,
40 cases FRESH TEA,
50 dez. CALIFORNIA [illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

SPRING OF [illegible]

We offer for the Spring [illegible]

1,000 Crates EARTHENWARE,

2,000 Casks GLASSWARE,

AT WHOLESALE, OR RE-PACKED IN LOTS

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Earthenware,

New Haven Clocks,

And American Clocks,

CLOCKS,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF [illegible]

Superior Quality

PLATED WARE,

&c., &c.

We are now prepared to [illegible]

HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS

IN THE VERY BEST MANNER.

HAYNES & LANGLEY,

512 and 514 Sansome St., Corner [illegible]

feb13 SAN FRANCISCO.

Marine Insurance

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Is prepared to insure against [illegible] and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on Cargo or Freight.

mch16d2ptf LADD & TILTON, Agents.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors

NO. 48 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

NOS. 604 AND 606 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled in San Francisco.
dtf

100 SETS WAGON SKEINS—3 to 6 in.
For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

Bid Ex. ... Legal Tender rates.....73½@74
New York Gold Quotations.....35¼

MONTANA.—Mr. H. D. Sanborn of Helena, Montana, who has been in the city some days, starts on his return this morning. Business called Mr. Sanborn to visit Salt Lake, and as he came through via Boise City, he will return by the same route. The people of Oregon have not as good an opinion of Montana as they should have, evidently. Mr. S. is well informed concerning all the various routes to its capital in reaching Montana from the Pacific; as is his business he needs to be. Comparing all the routes, and laying aside all partiality, there is none so favorable as that presented via the Columbia river. By the Colorado the distance to Salt Lake is 1,300 miles; thence to Helena is 350 miles, making the distance to Helena 1,650 miles from San Francisco by land, a slow and tedious route to freight. The route via Virginia City, Star City and Boise City to Helena is 1,175 miles, all land travel from Sacramento. The lowest estimate possible, as the figures from Boise City to Helena is 500. The travel from the Columbia river to Helena we have often met, and all know, is but about 300 miles, and the entire route with the exception of the crossing of the Bitter Root mountains is a practical route for travel. The citizens of San Francisco are now seeking an effort to get into Salt Lake at a less rate than it can be had in from St. Louis. As Salt Lake is 80 miles further from the markets of Montana, than is Umatilla or Whitestone on the Columbia, does not Portland, and indeed every town on the Columbia, present better inducements in this respect to and miners of Montana in way of purchasing their Salt Lake? The road is equally as good to Salt Lake as it is to the Bitter Root, and be very great is attended on that. The profits on $100,000 worth of freight would more than pay for it. Besides, it is shown by the Internal Revenue Collector's report for 1865, that over $10,000,000 of treasure was taken out in Montana last year. This gold is worth from $18 to $18 50 per ounce, but it only sells for $16 to $16 50 per ounce, and there is ten per cent. premium on gold exchanges. This treasure goes out by the Union Pacific road, about way of Salt Lake, where exchange on New York is 6 per cent., and on San Francisco, 3½ per cent. All made, viz., for Oregon reach us now by Salt Lake and Sacramento. The people of Montana are trying to get a mail route through to the Columbia river from Boise City. The first things of Montana, reached by the Columbia river, are at what is called Cedar Creek, about 600 miles, which are nearly equal to Walla Walla, and from there on to the mouth of the Rocky Mountains and beyond, to Virginia City, Helena, and the valley mines of Bannock, is a continuous chain of very rich and extensive diggings—paying in some instances from the head of the grass, to both fine and coarse gold.

"Nobody Objects."—No thinking man can see the [illegible] of the "pretty waiter girl" vice, without legislation to put a stop to it. [illegible] of New York, the disease has been [illegible] on the Pacific coast is infected by [illegible] Hundreds of the best men of the country [illegible] mentally on account of [illegible] thefts and defalcations of the past [illegible] to the prodigality and fast living [illegible] the "pretty waiter girl" saloons. The Police Commissioners of New York report [illegible] city two hundred and seventy-three [illegible] saloons," which employ 1,197 girls, [illegible] $2,250 per annum, and that the latter [illegible] much work. $21,561. Somebody [illegible] the pains to make the calculation, any [illegible] the above figures to be correct, the total [illegible] in these saloons each week, is $10,050. [illegible] of liquors, the yearly receipt of those [illegible] the respectable figure of $1,541,254. [illegible] the spring into existence under the [illegible] and our readers well know [illegible] them through legislation [illegible] were very few, but somehow vice found the [illegible] them. The "concert" feature disappeared [illegible] but the "pretty waiter girls" remain [illegible] better than ever. The Commissioners say, "That nothing short [illegible] of the saloons and the girls who [illegible] attractive schools [illegible] and lucrative [illegible] or purely [illegible] to fall off." [illegible] Bierce, in [illegible] the efforts of Mr. Kirchhoff, formerly of [illegible] the same, whose letters to the *Gardener* [illegible] and the outrage perpetrated upon [illegible] by the pimps of the Government [illegible] the further emigration of [illegible]

[illegible] of the Week.—[illegible] of August the [illegible] of [illegible] set.

It is [illegible] that the street is in such bad [illegible] will be likely to breed a [illegible] is that [illegible] many of [illegible] in the city which are [illegible] the same thing. The Council has not authority [illegible] of this class. A street can be "impassable to the Council, but as far as filling up the holes [illegible] is a perfect impossibility. The Nicholson [illegible] will be built on first street to intersect [illegible] and the entrance completed. [illegible] exists [illegible] and First, we should think it advisable [illegible] asked to petition the Council for its [illegible] The city fathers of many streets in [illegible] horrible, but are [illegible] improving them, since [illegible] been so. [illegible] the sublime [illegible] of dollars were objected to [illegible] and [illegible] by some of these [illegible] which "notices" given by the Council, [illegible] were to be made of the first night, now [illegible] and after that evening, are called [illegible] which [illegible] some years ago took down, [illegible] to Front [illegible] on. On [illegible] to Front [illegible] fill of four or six feet in the middle on the same block are not [illegible] One man may have run his fence out to the middle of the street, and the city [illegible] but that, but to the public the [illegible] Why like, until the City Fathers [illegible] West of Salmon, and even after that [illegible] improvements. We should like to [illegible] petition for the improvement of [illegible] the time they were nations to [illegible]

Home Sweet Home.—We had the pleasure yesterday of viewing a beautiful picture of Mount Hood, at the residence of Mr. A. [illegible] in this city. The picture is a large [illegible] and is very handsomely executed by the artist residing in Hayden's gallery, and will may the Prince of Artists ever [illegible] of our grandest mountain is represented. The picture is large, being 3 feet [illegible] and tastefully framed in [illegible] Mount Hood [illegible] the vicinity of Wyeth [illegible] and [illegible] speculation of art, and while [illegible] to say that it [illegible] we need that one [illegible] such a work naturally [illegible] to have it [illegible] by. The view is taken from the Cascade [illegible] the Cascades, and the [illegible] in most magnificent style, as very [illegible] Hood, [illegible] to the [illegible] In this regard the [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Days of the Giants in the United States Senate

CLAY, CALHOUN AND WEBSTER

A correspondent of the *Times and Herald* of Chicago, who witnessed the United States Senate in the "days of the Giants," furnishes from Washington the following graphic picture of "Auld lang syne" in that city:

Gibbon relates the celebrated story of the Seven Sleepers. During a cruel persecution at Ephesus seven noble youths concealed themselves in a cave. They immediately so goes the legend, fell into a sleep, which was miraculously prolonged for one hundred and eighty-six seven years. On awakening, they entered the city, but found everywhere Christians sadly degenerated, churches so contracted to the world, all, in short, so changed that they burst into tears and prayed to God that they might return to their slumbers again. Such are my feelings as I sit here and look upon this body and listen to their debates with the light of other days around me. Only a few years ago I occupied this very seat, and heard with pleasure the great men of the land deliberating for the general weal of the whole nation. Now, how many seats are vacant! and the discussions are about the late war, the treatment of rebellion and the reconstruction of a shattered Union—topics the very sound of which might cause the founders of this great republic to turn in their coffins.

Among many sad reflections there is one which especially depresses my heart as I look down on this conclave of grave, venerable and patriotic Senators. It is, that there survives not a single one of those statesmen whose voices used to be heard and felt throughout the whole country. Once it was a great privilege to pass a morning here, when "there were giants in the land." Yonder reposed, in silent grandeur, the massive form of Webster. To his right, taking snuff and conversing pleasantly with his neighbors, was the light, graceful person of Clay; while, far to the left, dark, austere, with keen flashing eyes, was that incarnation of dignity and severe logic, Calhoun, looking like a cast-iron man. When either of these men were to speak the chamber was crowded early in the day, and everybody studied their speeches. And with reason, for in genius and true parliamentary eloquence they were men of pre-eminent greatness, differing, intellectually and morally, very much, as they did in their personal appearance.

So remarkable were the head and figure of the Massachusetts Senator, that when he was in London the porters and day laborers in the street used to cease from their work to gaze at him; and here, each day, as he entered the Senate, all eyes converged toward "the man," and the whisper was heard on all sides, in the galleries, "That is he." Everything in his presence was imperial. For myself, I never looked upon that brow, that majestic aspect, those "Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear the weight of mighty monarchies;" that face on which deliberation sat, and "public care," without a something, I know not what, of awe and of reverence, which I could not shake off, even in familiar conversation with him. As a writer, his style is the very best in our language; not so elaborated as Dr. Channing's, but easier, more flowing and transparent. Mrs. Fanny Kemble told me that her father, a man of exquisite taste, used often to say to her, "Come, let us read Webster, his style does me good." In many parts, especially in his argument on the trial of the Knapps, and in his reply to General Hayne, that was true of him which was said of Luther's "His words are half battles." But he was a ponderous speaker. In prosecution of his reply to Foote's resolutions, he glowed or with ethereal fire; but generally he was dull, heavy, phlegmatic. He was a perfect master of language. Many public speakers and words most unmanageable things. At his command, the best, fittest phrases came and fell into perfect phalanx. His logic was perfect, also, demolishing everything like error, "hammering away" "smashing every thing in his path" (to use the pithy words of our two great Generals); but it was not logic on fire," and his oration will always receive more admiration than read than they did when delivered. His address at the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument is itself a monument of classical taste, of profound thought, of elevated statesmanship, which will outlast the solid granite. Yet Choate, who was on the platform with him, tells us he felt or suffered more in his life, the delivery was such a force.

Much has been said as to the morality of Webster, but *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*." Of one fruit in his character I can testify. I mean his great reverence for the Bible. When I first came to this city I found that buying male slaves and sending them South was a regular business, and I was shocked that I went to Washington to see if anything could be done to stop so nefarious a traffic. In conversing with him on the subject of slavery I found that he was most anxious that some measure should be inaugurated for its gradual abolition. He confessed, however, that he could not see any remedy; and thought it a *vulnus immedicabile*. But whenever I quoted a passage from the Word of God, he always received it as the truth to which all should yield entire obedience.

In the reverent submission to the secret oracles I dare to say Calhoun was as inferior to Webster as he was superior to him in the unimpeachable purity of his moral character. I knew him well, both in Washington and Fort Hill, his residence in South Carolina, and I never knew a man more highly conscientious and virtuous. He was too, a firm, albeit irregular attendant of the Episcopal Church in Washington, though never a communicant in any church. But his intellectual pride and independence made him intolerant of any authority higher than his own reason. He professed to believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, but, forgetting the important part of knowledge which informs us of the limitation of the human understanding, insisted on faith, lest it should be credulity; and refused to inquire as to every doctrine, not whether it was comfortable to God's will, but to his own loving truth; yet loving system more than truth, satisfying himself that he had established his point, if he could show the objections to any one position, without considering those to all others in short, never suspecting his own judgment, always confident in his own decisions, and therefore resolved that no argument could be admitted which might change his opinions, he knew nothing of that humble, teachable spirit which is the great element in Christian faith. He sincerely regarded slavery as a Divine and beneficent institution. "The negro and the white man," said he to me, "are both elevated by it."

I quoted a text which expressed his views but would give it his hearty assent, and dwell upon its certainty; but if it condemned his cherished conclusions he as promptly corrected it. I was with him during his last illness, and upon one occasion, when I cited that command, "Honor all men," he turned quickly to me and said, "What, Henry, all men? Nonsense, impossible; God never said that." God cannot require me to honor the man in the White House, nor the politicians, the selfish demagogues now in both Houses of Congress, who are bringing ruin on the country."

Of the power of conversation a great many have spoken; but in fact, he never conversed; he harangued as earnestly when alone with you as when in the legislative hall. He loved the society of young men, and won their hearts by the courtesy and affectionateness with which he listened to them. It was, however, only that politeness which was a striking trait in his character. If he paused to listen, it was but the interval between the flashes of lightning, which soon blaze out again, smiting and shivering all opposition.

As an orator he was a perfect contrast to Webster. It is well known to his friends that he prepared Demosthenes as his model and studied closely those Grecian masterpieces to which all who know what eloquence means, how it is high above mere rhetoric as the heavens are above mere earth, will ever look up in admiration and rapture. If, in his well-known remark about "action" as the essential ingredient in speaking, Demosthenes meant graceful gesticulations, the South Carolinian was utterly defective. There was something stiff, angular, awkward in his manner. But nobody, unless it be a teacher of rhetoric, can ever thus degrade these words of deep and noble wisdom. No, again, no. It was not by the puerile tricks and starts of an accomplished declaimer that, the Athenian,

"Wielding at will the fierce democracy,
Shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece,
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne"

By "action" he meant delivery—earnest, impassioned delivery—in which the whole soul is fused into every utterance, and which cannot live and glow with anything artificial, than fire and straw can dwell together in a heated oven. Who can listen to a word finished rhetorician than Everett? His face and person were pleasing. Every movement had been practiced. His beautiful passages filled the mind with admiration and delight. But whoever felt his heart burn within him who was ever conscious of that "something immense and infinite" of which Quintilian speaks who ever found himself transported, melted to tears fired to enthusiasm while listening to his elaborate compositions? In straightforward, close linked argument, in a noble contempt for all trappings and decorations, in condensation, in a vocabulary terse and emphatic, in energy, vehemence, passion, Calhoun closely resembled his illustrious model, while in all the moral qualifications as a great orator he rose immeasurably above him; for even his enemies confessed that he possessed a courage which no opposition could shake, and an integrity which no temptation could corrupt.

In mental greatness, in learning, in deep thought and all the attributes of the highest order of genius, Clay was inferior to his two great co-temporaries. But in the physical combinations, and the natural, soul stirring orator, he far surpassed them both. His mouth, that model expressive feature, was an organ created by God for the communication of large and heroic thoughts. Then what clear blue eyes, now calm in their azure depths then laughing in genial mirth, and then, when he was thoroughly roused up, sparkling, almost blazing! In his whole countenance, what play of generous feelings, the soul of honor, friendship, chivalry, breathing in his face! Above all, that magnificent voice—at one moment soft and breezy, presently swelling until it beat the vault ed roof, and reverberating far beyond the walls of the chamber away into the adjoining rooms and corridors! Rufus Choate had no superior at home, but going to Washington as a United States Senator, he on one occasion drew upon himself a single broadside from the Kentucky orator and it so frightened him that he was afterward almost almost crest fallen and, to employ his own favorite phrase "utterly flabbergasted" Every body remembers Clay's duel with Randolph. On his last journey North, in an almost dying condition the Virginian was carried into the Senate Chamber Clay was speaking "Stop," said the sick man to those who bore him, "stop, let me hear that voice once more before I die" The grace and beauty of Clay's elocution, was consummate; his whole being informed with his subject and instinct with the love of truth And his warm, gushing sympathies seldom failed to draw you to him and bear you along with him, causing you to feel that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin" The last time I heard him was at a meeting of the Colonization Society. As he reclined in the chair he seemed to be an old man, "broken with the storms of state" But when he arose and spoke there was no traces of years upon him. All felt that his soul was still erect and young, and that, as an orator, his eye was not dimmed, or the force and vehemence of his strength abated.

I had intended to say something of his death, but this communication is already too extended. His father was a Baptist minister, and the son never forgot "the faithful sayings" which he learned from that father. And though to entry-od and infirmity, as to religion, saying to Dr Curtis, in Charleston, that "a public man ought to join no church if he wished to be popular" (a sentiment, by the way, in which thousands not without the candor to confess it), and after he had identified himself with a church, frequenting a theatre; yet he lingered long under the salutary discipline of a sick room, his last pillow was wet with penitential tears, and of the three great composers, he alone departed confessing himself a sinner, and reposing all his confidence upon the blood and righteousness of the Redeemer.

I sit here and look at the places that once knew these three men, but know them no more, and I say—O, that they were with us yet! Whatever their errors once, were they now living, I believe that in this crisis of our country's history, counsels would be those of moderation, wisdom and patriotism. Whatever their differences in other days, had they been spared I am confident that after the terrible lessons of the last four years they would have buried all animosities, and, with one heart and one mind, have sought to quell the passions of the hour, and to lay broadly and deeply the foundation of a Union harmony, liberty and prosperity which nothing could again disturb. Their absence at a time like this fills me with regret and sadness But "the Lord reigneth" "In the year when King Uzziah died, I saw the Lord high and lifted up" This prophet mourned for the loss of a wise and able prince, but he found consolation by raising his eyes to that King who sits exalted in the heavens, upon the throne of the universe, ordering all events for his glory, and for the accomplishment of unerring wisdom and unchanging love.

There is a volume of political philosophy in the following from a recent Southern letter:

"In the stage between Augusta and Milledgeville, I rode with two gentlemen of considerable local weight and prominence, who were both anti-Secessionists in 1860-61. They talked of the approaching convention and of its probable action in reinstituting the State for representatives. 'Well, Colonel,' said the younger, himself a man of great forty years—'Well, Colonel, what will be our proper course when we are once more fully restored to the Union?' The answer came, after a moment's consideration—'*We must strike hands with the Democratic party of the North, and manage them as we have done.*' There was a pause while we rattled down the hill, and then the questioner responded. 'That's just it, they were ready enough to give us control if we gave them the offices, and I reckon they're not changed very much yet.' There was then conversation on other matters, but half an hour later, after a mile or so of silence, the Colonel suddenly resumed, 'Yes sir, our duty is plain; we shall be without weight, now that slavery is gone, unless we do join hands with them; Andy Johnson will want a re ojection, and the united Democratic party must take him up; it shall be a fair decision—we want the power and they want the spoils'"

The "Colonel," whatever else may be said of him, knows the Democratic party through and through. The only present difficulty in his scheme is that the North understands it perfectly, and that in consequence the Democracy, though ready and willing to be "managed," have succeeded lately in getting many of those "offices" which are one element in the bargain.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—The following description of the significance of the different parts of the American flag will be interesting to many. It was written by a member of the Committee of the Continental Congress, appointed to design a flag for the young republic, when the matter was before that body, and recently reproduced by A. C. Street, Esq., in a lecture on the Battle of Saratoga:

The stars of the new flag represent the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation of Lyra, which, in the land of Orpheus, signifies harmony. The blue in the field, was taken from the edges of the Covenanter's banner in Scotland, significant of the league covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union; the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags previous to the Union; viz. the red flags of the army, and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denoted daring; and the white, purity.

THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.—The newspapers of the South are justly supposed to reflect Southern sentiments; and so far as the late rebellious States are concerned, they indicate very correctly their rebellious spirit and treasonable purposes. We have all the time contended that the rebels of the whole South are full of the spirit of disloyalty, overflowing with hatred of the Government, and as much bent upon the ruin of the country as they were in 1862. Any who doubt these statements will have all their doubts removed if they will read the Southern rebel papers. They all breathe the spirit of rebellion, they stab the Government, and they find fault with all who are in authority. They pretend to be pleased with the President's plan of reconstruction, but all that is with a view to recover their property to obtain pardon and to get into power again. The rebel leaders of the South, who desire to get into Congress and to practice a cheat upon the loyal men of the country, would do well to suppress the publication of all the Southern papers. As long as these are circulated freely, men of sense can and will see where they are drifting to, and what they are aiming at. They are aiming to accomplish by legislation what they failed to do upon the field of carnage—the ruin of the country.—*Louisville Whig, Jan. 10th.*

GREAT CITIES IN THE NIGHT.—Lord Macauley had a singular taste for walking though the deserted streets of the great metropolis in the hours when the citizens were fast asleep and all was hushed. Those were the hours, he used to remark for reflection and thought—when the utter loneliness which is peculiar at midnight in great cities steals over the meditating wayfarer appear ently solitary and alone in the world. Dr. Johnson possessed a similar taste, and Charles Dickens is singularly fond of old city streets and alleys when they are emptied of the busy throng that fill them in the day time.

REMARKABLE MANOR.—The Battle Creek *Journal* says:

A wild man has been discovered in a forest in Clearfield county, Tennessee. He was covered all over with down, and when captured was able to speak only one word—"draR" he had forgotten all the rest of the English language, and manifested no recollection of his former state until election day, when he voted for the Democratic ticket with avidity.

The *Confederate Almanac* heads one of its columns with "On to victory." The victories of your kind, Jimmy, were forestalled by the surrender of General Lee.

Miscellaneous Items.

The measles are said to be prevailing to an epidemic form in San Francisco.

Major R. Knox formerly of General McPherson's staff, has been ordered to the plains and in command of Fort Ellsworth, 100 miles west of Fort Lawrence.

The rebel General Bushrod R. Johnson has settled down in Nashville as a real estate agent. Houses to let. Two years ago he wanted to be "*let alone*."

Artemus Ward says, that as a Son of Temperance he believes in temperance hotels though as a general thing, they sell poorer liquors than the other sort.

It is now stated that Rev. Alexander Campbell is not dead, but is still living in Western Virginia. The name of the theologian deceased was Duncan Campbell, who was also a man of much note.

Jeff Davis is said to be disgusted and indignant at the delay in his trial and the consequent prolongation of his imprisonment. It must be a terrible sight, "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

William Lloyd Garrison, in his editorial valedictory, says he began the publication of the *Liberator* without a subscriber, and ends it without a farthing, as the pecuniary result of the patronage extended to it during thirty five years of unmerited labor.

A jailor in a Western State had received strict orders not to keep his prisoners in solitary confinement. Once, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he was obliged in consequence to kick the other out of doors, in order to comply with the regulation.

In peeling onions put a large needle in the mouth, half in half out. The needle attracts the oily juice of the bulb and any number may be peeled without affecting the eyes. So says the *Prairie Farmer*. Whether it is true or not, our onion peeling readers may know by trying.

A preacher whose text led him to speak of the prophet Jonah, among other things said "I am of the opinion Jonah was an old man, neither an eating nor chewing, from the fact that the fish retained him so long in his stomach. If the fish had swallowed the horse we are worshipping in, he would no doubt have vomited himself to death."

A short time ago a lady in London complained to a minister of the Episcopal church that he had engaged as his curate the son of her upholster, and said, "I do not think it right for such a person to teach me Christianity." "Madam," replied the clergyman, "I think that it is very fitting that the son of an upholsterer should tell you about the carpenter's son."

"I have just found out," said an old veteran to us, the other day, "why Sherman would not allow rations of beans to be issued to his soldiers in the Georgia campaign." "Well, what was the reason?" was asked. "Because he was afraid old Joe Johnston would get wind of his movements," was the answer.

A cool robbery of government property was attempted a few days ago, at Mobile. A man representing himself as a government agent, drove up with a dray passed the guards, and loading the vehicle with blankets, drove off. Two civilian employees suspecting something wrong, followed and had him arrested.

Philip Mills, an old Waterloo veteran, was buried in Albany, N. Y., on the 18th of January last. He was one of the few who survived that memorable field, and he received a silver medal from the British Government for his bravery on that occasion. During the Prince of Wales' visit to this country the old hero was introduced to him.

The Mobile *Advertiser* states that the markets there are fairly glutted with provisions and country produce, and the fatty ham and bustle of the throng in attendance on market days reminds them of the good old days of yore, when market baskets went home brimming full and the people "lived on the fat of the land." Trade is represented as flush in all branches, and there is every evidence that "the good time is coming."

JOHNSON'S SUPPORTERS IN TENNESSEE.—A Nashville dispatch of Jan. 31st gives the following:

Sometime since a statement was sent from this city through the agency of the Associated Press that a call had been issued for a meeting for the 22d of February to sustain the policy of President Johnson, and that said call was signed by the conservative members of the Legislature and prominent Union men throughout the State. This statement was made honestly and without any design to misrepresent; but it is time the loyal people of the country should know the real object of this contemplated meeting. So far as I can see every disloyal paper throughout the State has published the call and cordially endorsed it. One half of the signatures to the call are intensely Copperhead members of the Legislature, who have fought Innh by inch against every measure introduced into that body for keeping power out of the hands of rebels and traitors. Three-fourths of those remaining have never been identified with the Union party of the State. Several were active participants in the rebellion, and the half dozen real Union men whose names are appended to the call to day have already declared they signed it under the belief that the meeting was to be an old fashioned 22d of February celebration, without any particular object whatever. The meeting will be nothing more or less than a gathering of all the disloyal classes in the State to denounce the loyal Government of the State and abuse good members who are representing 28,000 true Union soldiers who have from the beginning stood firmly by the general cause of the nation and human freedom. Perhaps nothing results so clearly the object of this intended gathering as the fact that a dirty rebel organ in this city has a leader this morning advising President Johnson to crush the present loyal State Government, and hinting that that meeting may be used to institute a movement for the revolutionizing of the State. That is to that men propose to sustain the President, by overturning the loyal Government of the State of Tennessee, which was, through every stage of its formation, the work of Andrew Johnson's own hand.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

All persons who have been and are in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the integrity of the Union of the States, are requested to meet in the several precincts to choose Delegates to a Union County Convention for Multnomah County, to be held on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in said County, to nominate Delegates to the State Convention, Council ladies for the Legislature and County officers for said County, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the Convention.

It is respectfully recommended that the several precinct meetings be held at the places of voting in each precinct on Tuesday, the 20th day of March, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee have adopted the basis of representation adopted by the State Central Committee, viz: One Henderson vote of June, A. D., 1864.

The several precincts are entitled to the following number of Delegates to the County Convention: North Portland, 16; South Portland, 22; Willamette, 2; Powell's Valley, 2; Sandy, 2; East Portland, 3; St. John's, 1; Saurien, 1; Multnomah, 2.

THOS. FRAZAR,
J. N. DOLPH,
C. RICHEY,
} County Committee.

Douglas County Convention.

The Union voters in the several precincts in the county of Douglas, Oregon are requested to meet on Saturday, March 10th, 1866 for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Union County Convention to be held in Roseburg on the 17th of March next, to elect Delegates to attend the State Convention at Corvallis, on the 20th of March next for the nomination of State officers.

And further, that said Delegates to assemble in County Convention at Roseburg on Saturday, May 5th 1866, to nominate county officers.

THOS. LIVINGSTON,
J. TURNER,
J. GIBBS,
Union Co. Com.

Clackamas County Union Convention.

The Union Voters of Clackamas County Oregon who have been and are in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws of the United States against all opposition, are requested to meet in the several Precincts to Choose Delegates to a Union County Convention for Clackamas County to be held at the Court House in Oregon City on SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M. to nominate Delegates to a State Convention & candidates for Legislature, and County Officers for said County, and transact such other business as may properly be brought before the Convention.

It is respectfully recommended that the several Precinct meetings be held at the usual places of voting, on each Precinct on Thursday, the 15th day of March 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The several Precincts are entitled to the following number of Delegates: Oregon City 4; Milton City 3; Tualatin 1; Pleasant Hill 2; Union 3; Lower Molalla 4; Marquam 3; Upper Molalla 3; Beaver Creek 4; Harding 2; Spring Water, 2; Zachary's 2; Rock Creek, 3; Milwaukie, 4; Oregon City, 11.

W. W. BUCK,
C. W. BRYANT,
ABEL MATTOON,
A. MARQUAM,
Union County Committee.

Washington County Union Convention.

To the Union voters of Washington County. You are hereby invited to meet at the usual place of voting in your election precincts in said County, on Saturday, the 10th day of March 1866 and choose the number of delegates to which said precinct is entitled to represent you in a County Convention to be held at Hillsboro, on Saturday the 17th day of March, 1866 to appoint delegates to represent the Union party of Washington County in the State Convention.

The several election precincts are entitled to the following representation in said County Convention: Dairy Creek precinct, 3; Centreville, 3; Tualatin, 5; Forest Grove, 6; Bull, 5; South Tualatin, 5; Beaver Dam, 3; Cedar Creek, 4; Hillsboro 7.

WILLIAM D. HARE
Chairman of the Washington County Committee.

Umatilla, Boise, AND IDAHO
EXPRESS AND FAST FREIGHT LINE.

THIS LINE IS NOW IN COMPLETE RUNNING order from Umatilla to Idaho City via Boise City, and prepared to carry Freight and Valuable Packages both to the coast and all intermediate points with safety and dispatch.

The Line is Stocked with the Best of the country affords and entirely New Thorough Brace CONCORD WAGONS,

Which guarantee Speed and Safety in the transmission of Freight never before offered in Idaho. We offer Superior Inducements for Shipping Goods from San Francisco and Portland to Idaho as our arrangements with the Ocean Steamship Company and the Oregon Steam Navigation are such that all Goods shipped by this Line will not be subject to the usual delays but pass through as

Fast Freight.

Goods shipped from San Francisco to our care at Portland Charges will be paid and Goods forwarded in good condition.

GOODS SHOULD BE MARKED —CARE B. M. D. & CO'S EXPRESS LINE, and Shipping Receipts sent to our Agents at Portland and Umatilla.

ADVANCE CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION PAID

by the Line and Collected at Destination. Goods will be forwarded with Dispatch to Owyhee and South Boise.

PASSENGERS CARRIED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Families will be furnished with Superior Accommodations in New and Easy Riding Thorough Brace Wagons on the most Liberal Terms. We lay over each night on the Road at good and Convenient Stations, so that passengers will not be deprived of regular rest.

Agents at

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN	San Francisco
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN	Portland
JOSEPH TRAI	Dalles
POWELL & CO	Umatilla
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B. M. DeBELL & CO	Boise City
B. M. DeBELL & CO	Idaho City
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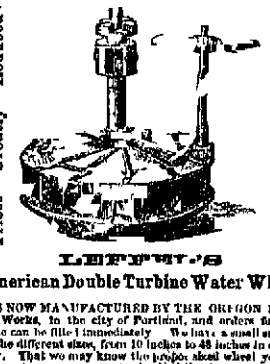
DeBELL & MOORE.	Ruhy and Silver Cities

B. M. DeBELL & CO.,
Proprietors.

oct10d0m

WATER WHEELS.
POWER PLEDGED EQUAL
TO THE
Best Overshot Wheel in Existence.



LEFFEL'S
American Double Turbine Water Wheel

IS NOW MANUFACTURED BY THE OREGON IRON Works, in the city of Portland, and orders for the same can be filled immediately. We have a small supply of the different sizes, from 10 inches to 48 inches in diameter. That we may know the proper wheel when you require, measure your water in the following way. Take the width of the stream, the average depth, and the distance it flows in a minute.

All the wheels now in use give universal satisfaction. Both the construction of the wheel and its performance, commend it to the better judgment of all minds capable of appreciating the highest development of mechanical construction. Therefore it has conquered the most the opposition.

The wheel is especially adapted to mining purposes. It is light, and can be easily packed into the mount ins. Wheels weighing from 100 to 300 pounds will yield from 10 to 40 horse power, under a head of 25 or 30 feet. They are the cheapest wheel to set up known, as they are so arranged as to produce the greatest power possible from the water used.

The prices of these wheels have now been reduced to the ability of all. Come and see them or send for a circular to

LEFFEL & MYERS,
Oregon Iron Works,
Portland, Oregon.

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JOHN R. SIMS,
Manufacturer of Fire-Proof Doors, and Shutters, Bank Vaults,

GRATINGS, CEMETERY RAILING, BALCONIES, &c., Oregon street, between Front and Davis, Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

All orders from the interior, Oregon and Washington Territory or any place on the Pacific coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. SIMS appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, Victoria and Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also—A very large lot of Second Hand Shutters, of various dimensions, all for sale at very low rates.

N. B.—Mr. E. M. BURTON, of Portland, will make contracts for Iron Work in my name. Feb.21 dm6

MAGEE
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

OAK ST. (bet. Front and First) PORTLAND.

FERRY, GRAIN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, QUARTZ Mill Machinery, Flour and Saw Mill Machinery, Horse Powers, Hoisting Machines, REAPERS & MOWERS, Cooking Ranges and Stoves, Iron Doors and Shutters, Fencing and Ornamental Work for Buildings, Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Iron Work for Ships and Steamers.

All kinds of REPAIRING promptly done.

The Proprietors are each Experienced Mechanics, and all work will receive their personal attention and will be done in a workmanlike manner and upon the most reasonable terms. dec26tf

PROF. MURRAY'S
CELEBRATED MAGIC OIL!
King of Pain!

DR. J. M. RICE, — — Proprietor.

WILL CURE THE HEADACHE IN 5 MINUTES, the HARACHE IN 5 MINUTES

For sale by all the Principal Druggists on the Pacific Coast.

COX, LADD & CO., Salem,
Wholesale, Retail and Forwarding Agents
for Dr. J. M. RICE.

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ARCHITECTURAL NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC his services together with his long and practical experience in MECHANICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING. He is constantly receiving accessions to his at present extensive Library of the latest and most approved Architectural works, published in Europe and America. Together, with the choicest collections of sketches, of the most beautiful and elaborate mansions ever built in the United States or Canada, is now prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

According to the latest cheapest and most approved styles, at his Office, No. 175 Front Street, New Brick Building, novt1tf JNO. NYSTOR

N. B. Having devoted years of my time and attention to sketching and traveling through portions of the United States and Canada, I can safely guarantee entire satisfaction to all entrusting their work to me. J. N.

$350 Reward!

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest of JARVIN J. BUSH and GEORGE W. WRIGHT who escaped from the County Jail of Multnomah County on the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th inst. $200 for the arrest of J. J. BUSH and $150 for GEORGE WRIGHT to be delivered to the County

DESCRIPTION—J. J. Bush is about 22 years of age, 6 feet high, brown hair, long pasked face, dark hazel eyes a little stoop-shouldered, long slim fingers, weight about 175 lbs. small gaunt. George Wright is about 30 years of age, 6 feet high, straight built dark brown hair sandy goatee, slim face, grey eyes; weight about 160 lbs.

$$. SAID REWARDS PAID IN GOLD COIN

JACOB STITZEL,
Sheriff of Multnomah County
Portland Oregon February 5 1866

If you Play the Piano Forte

Don't fail to have a copy of the "Home Circle," Choice Instrumental Music; 24 vols. Pic "Silver Chord" Popular Songs, Ballads &c. The "Observer of Pearls," Favorite Vocal Duets with Piano Accompaniments. "Operatic Pearls," Gems from Operas. Price of each Cloth $3 00; Half, $2 50. Full gilt $4 00. By mail postpaid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers
For sale by Music Dealers of Portland. dtc

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. MR. EDWARD CORRY is not in my Employment either as Purchaser of Furs or in any other capacity; and has not been since the first day of January instant and has no authority to act for me in any way owned on and from that date. FRANCIS G. BURKE
San Francisco January 23d, 1866. feb3d1w

Boots and Shoes,

UP STAIRS; A LARGE STOCK H. W. CORBETT.

"CONSTITUTION WATER,"

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
Gravel, Dropsical Swellings,
GENITAL DEBILITY, ETC.

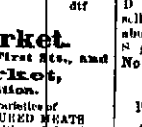
THE ASTONISHING SUCCESS WHICH HAS AT tended this valuable and important remedy in all parts of the country, has induced many to counterfeit the name, and in some instances the style of the bottle, in order to deceive the public and palm off worthless compounds in its stead. The genuine CONSTITUTION WATER is prepared only by the undersigned, and can be had of druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. Be sure and ask for CONSTITUTION WATER, and do not be persuaded to take anything else that may be offered you.

DR. J. M. RICE, Sole Proprietor,
No. 9 Clinch's Addition.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND all the varieties of FRESH AND CURED MEATS that the market affords for sale at either of the above Markets, at Wholesale or Retail.

Give me a call one and all, and we will try to make you all satisfied. (jan1d1f) A. R. JOHNSON.

THE EYES! THE EYES!!



DR. H. BIGELOW, GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, lately associated with Dr. Pardee at San Francisco, has opened an office at No. 38 Front street, corner of Washington, over the Pioneer Hotel, for the treatment and cure of all the various diseases of the Eye and Ear.

All operations on the Eye performed in the most skillful and scientific manner.

ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain, having the appearance and movements of the real Eye.

Portland, November 24, 1865. dtf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRANK HORNSTROM has disposed of his interest in the Drugging firm of F. HORNSTROM & CO. to Mr. JAS. HOLMAN.

This business will hereafter be carried on by JAS. HOLMAN and EDMUND CAMPION, under the name of HOLMAN & CO.

All debts due the late firm of F. HORNSTROM & Co. must be paid to F. HORNSTROM.

F. HORNSTROM

Portland, March 1, 1866. feb2w1

To Hotel Keepers

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN & WIFE. The Man is capable to act as Steward and the Woman as Chamber Maid. Would go to a country town, or to a Private Family. Address

C. M., THIS OFFICE.

"CONSTITUTION WATER,"

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
Gravel, Dropsical Swellings,
GENITAL DEBILITY, ETC.

THE ASTONISHING SUCCESS WHICH HAS attended the introduction of this valuable remedy is known throughout the entire country. Its unparalleled curative powers have induced many unprincipled persons to attempt the manufacture of a counterfeit article, which it seems needless to caution the public against, as the genuine CONSTITUTION WATER can be had of druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. Be sure and ask for CONSTITUTION WATER, and do not be persuaded to take anything else that may be offered you.

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All debts due the late firm of F. HORNSTROM & Co. must be paid to F. HORNSTROM.

F. HORNSTROM

Portland, March 1, 1866. feb2w1

To Hotel Keepers

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN & WIFE. The Man is capable to act as Steward and the Woman as Chamber Maid. Would go to a country town, or to a Private Family. Address

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With the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of Lungwort, Augustine Root, Alterative Root, Blood Root, Cancer Root, Poke Root, Cubeb Weed, Coumarin in Plant, Gravel Plant, Life Root, Liverwort, Narcotic Root, Pleurisy Root, Sassafras Root, Scurvy Grass, Root, Scrofula Plant, Rattlesnake Root, Spruce Root, Wake-na Bark, Wintergreen, the whole scientifically prepared, and containing the full virtue of all the ingredients united in an elegant Syrup, that possesses a wonderful power in the cure of diseases.

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A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

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Hemiplegia, Paresis, Paraplegia, Paralysis, Aglians.

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Nervous Debility, Confusion of Thoughts, Epilepsy, Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, St. Vitus' Dance.

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